



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 19, 1921

THE RED BRIGADE  
ORGANIZATION OF BRAIN WORKERS  
LABOR WAGES SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT  
'T WAS EVER THUS  
HARDING MAY ARBITRATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



# THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

**THE LABOR CLARION,  
LABOR TEMPLE,  
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP**

# Hale's

GOOD GOODS

*Market at Fifth  
San Francisco*

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 1:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921

No. 29

## The Red Brigade

### THE RED BRIGADE.

The red element in the labor movement of this city is still taking advantage of conditions in the building trades to prey upon the membership not only of building trades unions but are also nightly visiting unions not at all connected with that branch of industry. They know that their efforts to bring about a general strike have absolutely failed, but they yet hope that they may be able to disrupt the labor movement by circulating falsehoods concerning both the movement and its duly elected officials. Their purpose is identical with that of the organizations of employers, in that they desire the destruction of the legitimate labor unions. The only point wherein they differ with the employers is to be found in the object they hope to accomplish by the destruction. The employers aim to reap greater profit as a result of the breaking up of the unions, while the red incompetents anticipate the furthering of their crazy revolutionary program. The result of the success of either of these two elements, the employers or the reds, would be disaster for the workers.

As we have said on many previous occasions, this visionary group has never succeeded in any undertaking and, of course, they will not accomplish anything in their present crusade. They are purely and simply trouble breeders, and cannot possibly bring about any beneficial results for the building trades mechanics.

They have committees out, visiting organizations of employers and business and professional men who crawl into the presence of the men they call masters with the most abject servility. We witnessed an instance of this character only last Monday, and to say that we were disgusted with the slavish fawning of the representative of the so-called rank and file organization is to put it mildly. How different was the conduct on this occasion. When addressing the workers this element assumes an attitude of bravado, but when confronting employers it is the very essence of humility and slavish submission. Such two-faced conduct will never get anybody anywhere, and the sooner the membership of the unions kick this crew into the gutter, where they belong, the better it will be for all of the workers in all branches of industry. Even the employer who wants to wreck the unions despises such weakness and cowardice, and will have nothing to do with those afflicted with such begging, cringing hearts. That the radicals are made of the same material in this country that has caused the Communists in Russia to crawl on their bellies in cowardly submission to Lenine and Trotsky is now being clearly demonstrated by those now making all the noise in the name of the "rank and file." They have, of course, been repudiated by the rank and file of labor, but still continue to masquerade in its name.

### RETAIL CLERKS PLAN OUTING.

The Retail Clerks' Unions and the Retail Shoe Clerks' Unions of the Bay district are planning an outing and celebration at Neptune Beach next Sunday under the direction of the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks.

An excellent program of sports and athletic events, music and dancing has been arranged by the committee in charge.

### LABOR DAY.

Owing to the expense involved in putting on a Labor Day parade of the right kind the committee in charge of the celebration of labor's day decided last Saturday night to abandon the parade feature of the celebration, believing that the money could be better used in other ways.

The literary exercises and entertainment features in the Civic Auditorium will be carried out as originally intended and the evening of September 5th will be a notable one in San Francisco. A speaker of national reputation will be on hand to deliver the oration and celebrities in other lines will also contribute toward the enjoyment of the occasion. Arrangements are also being made for dancing and other features, the nature of which will be announced later.

### TEAMSTERS.

A proposition to levy a weekly assessment of fifty cents on each member, the same to become effective immediately and remain in effect until February 1, 1922, will be voted on at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Teamsters' No. 85.

The purpose of the proposed assessment is to create an emergency fund to be used in the event of trouble when the union agreement expires next February.

The membership of Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 is in excess of 3000, and the organization is reputed to be the wealthiest union West of Chicago.

### CAMPS REMODELED.

Logging and mill camps throughout the State are being remodeled in accordance with the provisions of the amended camp sanitation act, which became effective on August 1st, according to the report of Edward A. Brown, director of camp sanitation for the State Commission of Immigration and Housing.

At the mill camp of the Madera Sugar Pine Company at Sugar Pine, a complete sewer system is being installed as well as new sleeping quarters.

Under the provisions of the amended camp sanitation act, the use of platform bunks, found formerly in labor camps operated by Orientals, is prohibited. Broken or chipped dishes and cooking utensils are no longer permitted and, upon the request of employees, the camp operator must provide mattresses.

The amended act also gives inspectors authority to enter property to determine if a camp is operating, and confers upon them the same authority as sheriffs and other peace officers in making arrests.

Director Brown announced yesterday that he will leave next week on a three-week tour of inspection of about seventy-five lumber and mining camps.

### FRUIT WORKERS UNITED.

The charter of the International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America has been received at Fresno from the A. F. of L. The union was launched by representatives of 37 local unions, chartered directly by the A. F. of L. The members of this organization are mainly migratory workers, who move with the seasons up and down the Pacific Coast.

### BUILDING TRADES IN OAKLAND.

The building trades strike in Oakland and the other East Bay cities has been formally called off, in accordance with a vote of the Building Trades Council last Tuesday evening.

The vote to call off the strike was unanimous, it was announced by F. F. Pratt, secretary of the Building Trades Council.

Five hundred from the "Rank and File" from San Francisco were present at the meeting of the Council. They jeered and hooted the Oaklanders who spoke in favor of abandoning the strike, and created such a disturbance it was necessary to adjourn the meeting to another hall, from which all but members of the Oakland Council were excluded.

The vote was taken following the receipt of communications from John Donlin, international president, and from the State Building Trades Council, declaring the strike to be illegal.

The strike was called about two weeks ago, but the strike order was not generally obeyed, only a few men abandoning their jobs when called upon by delegations from the San Francisco Rank and File.

About a month ago the Oakland Council, by a vote of approximately 6000 to 2000, voted not to strike. The more recent vote to strike was taken, it is stated, when only about 500 members were present, most of the others believing the matter had been definitely settled by the original adverse vote.

### CIGARMAKERS.

The Cigarmakers' official journal, August issue, will contain the following Labor Day editorial on the question of what the trade-union movement has achieved during the past year:

"What has the trade-union movement accomplished? Plenty!

"Soon another Labor Day will have come and gone. Another mile-stone beside the road of progress will have passed and another interesting chapter of achievement added to the history of the trade-union movement.

"The year past, while filled with trials and tribulations, privation and suffering, has after all been one of wonderful achievement. We have successfully met a determined effort on the part of organized greed, which hoped to disrupt our organization. We met this drive of the "open shoppers" with set jaws, unflinching courage, and firm determination. Our position is right and just, and has proven unshakeable. We have weathered the storm with colors unsullied and spirit unbroken. We have no fear for the future. Undeclared, undaunted and unafraid, we are marching on with fresh confidence and renewed courage to still greater achievements."

### BAKERS DENY STRIKE RUMOR.

"The Bakers' Union will be the last organization to even think of calling a strike," says David Schott, secretary of Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 24, in branding as false the rumors that the Bakers' Union is planning to call a strike.

"There is not a word of truth in such reports," says Schott, who explains that the Bakers' Union is working under the terms of the old agreement, which has expired, and in the meantime is endeavoring to negotiate a new wage scale and working agreement with the master bakers.



**VETERAN CLEANUP.**

The Veteran "Cleanup" Campaign, California, Arizona and Nevada, began August 15th, as previously announced in these columns. Two squads with a full complement of medical examiners and representatives of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Public Health Service and Federal Board for Vocational Education will begin their tours from opposite ends of the State. The northern unit began in Eureka and will work through the northern and central parts of the State, closing its tour in Nevada.

The southern unit began at Visalia, going through Southern California and finishes its work in Arizona.

The success of this effort to reach the disabled men and women of the late war, in the main, depends upon the co-operation of local agencies as it is impossible for the cleanup squad to remain long in one place. Now is the time to bring to the attention of government representatives in person, worthy cases of disabled service people who have either been neglected or who have failed to apply for the provisions already made for their relief.

In the larger centers, it has been comparatively easy to reach the majority of the disabled. In the larger towns and cities, relief agencies have both ample facilities and extensive experience in preparing the necessary "paper work" for claimants.

The real problem lies in getting in touch with the large number of ex-service men who have returned to the ranches, mines and remote sections. Many of these men constitute the most deserving cases, who, being out of touch, are either unaware of the provisions made for their benefit or who do not feel equal to the task of unwinding the mass of red tape which, they learned from their military experience, surrounds everything connected with Washington.

It is particularly for the benefit of this portion of our deserving veterans that the present drive has been organized and for that reason the larger centers will receive less attention than the more remote sections.

In these regions, where many a game veteran has returned to his home or the scenes of his former employment, grimly determined to "make the best of it," news travels slowly. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the patriotic duty which devolves upon all of us to carry "the glad tidings" to every disabled "vet" within possible reach. Instead of condemning the government for being remiss in its duty toward these men, let us as good citizens embrace the opportunity at this time to co-operate with the government in discharging its obligations to its preservers and our defenders.

**THREE-MONTHS' STRIKE ENDS.**

At Peoria, Ill., the three-months' strike of organized sheet metal workers has ended. The union shop is agreed to by employers and rates will be 87½ cents an hour, with a 44-hour week.

**ORGANIZATION OF BRAINWORKERS.**

The necessity of organization to promote their common welfare is now in a high degree being realized by brain workers or "mental workers" as many of this class prefer to call themselves in contra-distinction to workers who earn their bread by the sweat of the body. Recently the newspaper writers in England became affiliated to the British Trade Union Congress, and in France the newspaper writers have established an independent national organization. The independent stand of the French newspaper writers is due in part to the fact that the General Confederation of Labor in France has been declared an illegal body by the French government through its participation in the general strike of railroadmen in May, 1920, and in part to the fact that French workingmen entertain a foolish antagonism toward mental breadwinners. Now comes the information that the French lawyers on July 3, 1921, at Lyon, organized into a national association the functions of which are to closely imitate those of a labor union. Organization is the order of the day among all classes of workers, and it is the organization of the workers, of breadwinners of every class, including self-employers, that can alone prevent the establishment of the industrial autocracy that is now engulfing our civilization.

**COMPANY "UNION" OPPOSED.**

The United States Railroad Labor Board has again opposed the Pennsylvania Railroad's company "union," this time as the result of a protest by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. The dispute started over methods by which the railroad and the union would negotiate working rules, and the railroad launched its company "union."

"The evidence shows," said the Labor Board, "that a large majority of said employees either did not participate in the election held by the carrier or their votes were thrown out. The representatives elected by a minority of the employees have since been negotiating new agreements for rules and working conditions to apply to all employees of that class, including the majority who did not vote, or those whose votes were thrown out."

The board orders another election to be participated in by all employees, regardless of affiliation, to select representatives to negotiate working rules.

The Labor Board also rules that the railroad company was wrong in refusing to allow the name of any organization to go on the ballot.

"There is nothing in the transportation act to justify this course," said the board. "Said statute recognizes the existence of organizations of railway employees, and the right of the men to belong to such organizations is no longer seriously questioned in any quarter."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

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**STATE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT.**

In response to a request for a statement in reply to the Utah Securities Commissioner's telegram, indicating that he has appealed to the United States Attorney General to take action against the California Commissioner for violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act, in endeavoring to prevent the sale of Bingham Galena mining stock in this State until the company shall obtain a permit from the California Commissioner so to do, Commissioner of Corporations E. C. Bellows today issued the following statement:

If there was any probability that action, as requested, would ever be taken, I should defer discussion until a judicial finding had been rendered; but feeling certain that newspaper publicity is all that is being sought, silence on my part might cause California investors to be misled, to their financial injury.

This department has never questioned the authority and the right of the Utah Commissioner to issue permits, or to supervise the sale of securities in his own State; but when he diverts his modest talents to the supervision of stock sales in California he is entirely outside of his jurisdiction. He has full power to refuse the sale in Utah of stock authorized in California or any other State, provided such sales violate the act he is administering, and to contend that securities he has legally authorized in Utah can be sold in other states in straight violation of their Blue Sky laws, is to hold that every Blue Sky law in the nation is null and void with respect to supervising the sale of issues from Utah, a position too puerile and foolish for serious consideration.

The Corporate Securities Act of this State provides that:

"No person, partnership, association, or corporation, other than a broker holding a broker's certificate, then in effect, shall issue, circulate, or publish any advertisement, pamphlet, prospectus or circular concerning any security, to be issued by any company, that such person, partnership, association or corporation desires to sell, until the company proposing to issue such security shall have first secured from the commissioner a permit authorizing it to issue or sell such security." (Section 7.)

Section 2 of this act defines the word "company" as including both domestic and foreign organizations, and Section 5 makes it unlawful for a broker to operate within this State until he shall have applied for and received a certificate from the Commissioner of Corporations authorizing him to do so.

Neither the Bingham Galena Company, whose stock was offered for sale by circular to many working people in this State, nor Child, Barclay & Company, the brokers who sent out the circulars, nor George Graham Rice, the promoter, has received the required authorization to operate in California. They, therefore, have incurred the penalties prescribed in Section 14 of the act, which provides that anyone who "wilfully violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act \* \* \* is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment \* \* \* not exceeding five years, \* \* \* or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Being charged with the duty of administering and enforcing this law, and having evidence of its violation, I deemed it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of the district attorney of the county in which many recipients of the unlawful circulars resided. This constitutes what the Utah Commissioner is pleased to term, "conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce." He does not seem to recognize the right of California to supervise the sale of securities within her own borders, but apparently deems a demand for compliance with our statutes a reflection

on his acts, and a discrediting of securities issued in his State.

While I remain in office, I shall continue to supervise the sale of foreign stock offered to the public in this State, even if by so doing I offend the Utah Commissioner and George Graham Rice.

That the public may know what is being said of Rice, the promoter, the following from the World's Work of October, 1920, will be illuminating:

"Jacob S. Herzig, better known as George Graham Rice, who spent two and a half years of his early life in the New York State Reformatory for stealing from his father, and six years in Sing Sing for forgery, who has been arrested three times for using the mails to defraud and sentenced to a year in Blackwells Island Penitentiary for running the B. H. Scheftels & Company bucket-shop, and more recently to three years for defrauding people of their Liberty Bonds and money, and who is now out on bail, pending the hearing of his latest case on appeal, has resumed operations at Reno, Nev. He is selling stock of the Broken Hill Silver Corporation through the Fidelity Finance and Funding Company of Nevada. Governor Emmet D. Boyle, of Nevada, has assisted Rice in his return to the promotion business by contributing a letter for his circular.

"Is it not time we had a Federal 'blue sky law' under which the operations of ex-jail birds like Rice and the many others of his kind could be kept close watch of for the protection of the public, and which would prevent governors and other distinguished folk from unwittingly lending their assistance to the swindling business?"

E. C. BELLOWES,  
Commissioner of Corporations.

**FOREST FIRES.**

With the opening of the deer season in the coast counties comes the usual increase in forest and brush fires, according to Paul G. Redington, district forester of the Forest Service, with headquarters in the Ferry Building.

The airplane patrol over the California Forest on August 4th reported 9 fires of various sizes on and near the Forest and all are due to the great influx of deer hunters the last few days. The Santa Barbara Forest reports the woods full of hunters and two big fires burning, one along the Cuyama Valley and one on Big Pine Mountain.

During the last session of the State Legislature the Forest Service, with other agencies, was instrumental in having the opening of the deer season delayed in the Sierras and Northern California, but there was opposition to such legislation affecting the coast counties.

Since it is a known fact that early opening of the deer season is responsible for the large increase in fires in the coast ranges during August, the Forest Service intends to continue the campaign for remedial legislation since this seems the only way to reduce the number of man-caused fires during the peak of the fire season.

**ENGLISH CONFAB FAILS.**

The big industrial conference, called by the government more than two years ago, seems to have failed, and representatives of the employers and workers on the joint committee of the national industrial council are resigning says a London dispatch.

The committee was formed in February, 1919, and two months after issued a report that was unanimously approved by the national industrial council and accepted in principle by the government. Nothing has happened since that time and one paper states that "it is not easy for a

body of men to keep their self-respect under such circumstances."

When this movement was launched it was agreed that the national industrial council would consider and advise the government on industrial questions. The government declared its willingness to proceed at once with the legislative and other steps necessary to give effect to the reports, but a coldness on the part of government officials has appeared and nothing has been done with the recommendations.

With the members of the board resigning it is only a question of a short time until the whole structure is in ruins.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS.**

The Laundry Workers' Union has unanimously endorsed the resolutions of the San Francisco Labor Council declaring that the Rank and File Federation of Workers is a body hostile to the unions of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The union at its last meeting refused to grant a hearing to a committee from the Rank and File Federation of Workers. On the committee was J. H. Beckmeyer, business agent of the Machinists' Union, which recently withdrew from the San Francisco Labor Council.

The union made a donation of \$10 toward defraying expenses of the coming Labor Day celebration to be held under the joint direction of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council.

The membership of the union was increased by the initiation of thirty-three candidates.

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for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**LABOR WAGES SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT.**

Congressman Cable, member of the House Committee on Immigration, shows that if the proposed coolie resolution is approved by Congress it will annul all federal acts to prevent slavery, peonage, contract labor and Oriental immigration.

Sentiment in Congress is swinging away from the coolie bill, officially known as H. J. Res. 171, introduced by the territorial delegate from Hawaii.

While the danger is by no means removed, American Federation of Labor representatives believe that a strong sentiment has been built up against the measure and that Hawaiian sugar planters are far from certain now of the desired hordes of Chinese coolies to work on the plantations as bondmen.

The entire fight against the proposition has been waged by organized labor. No other organization has protested against the reintroduction of slavery on American soil.

Under the terms of the joint resolution it would be possible, upon proclamation by the President that an emergency exists, to import approximately 50,000 Chinese coolies, in bond, into Hawaii.

During the testimony of President Gompers before the House Immigration Committee it was developed that about 25 years ago, when the question of the annexation of Hawaii was under consideration, a conference was held at a hotel in this city between members of Congress, the sugar interests of the United States and representatives of Hawaii.

At that time Claus Spreckels informed the Hawaiians that if the islands were permitted to come into the United States the people of the islands would have to accept the labor laws of the United States as well as the tariff laws. They would have to swallow the bitter with the sweet and that they must take their chance with the citizens of the United States. The Hawaiians said that they knew they would have to do that and would accept the conditions.

President Gompers was on the stand before the House Immigration Committee continuously for a day and a half, presenting to the committee the objections of organized labor and the objections of American citizenship to the coolie resolution.

Inch by inch the American Federation of Labor executive battered down every excuse for the importation of coolie labor. He showed that there was no necessity for coolie labor and that under the terms of the United States Constitution there could be no such condition of bondage as that which would result from adoption of H. J. Res. 171, the coolie resolution.

President Gompers concluded his testimony with an emphatic declaration against the resolution, based upon the principles involved, during which he said:

"I call your attention to the fact that it is not wise to take the heart and the spirit out of America's workers. It is not wise to lead them into a position of fear, anguish and anger where no loyal support comes, because no voluntary, loyal support comes to a government that uses oppression and suppression.

"We appeal to you, as we have the right as men and as citizens, to maintain the American policy of Chinese exclusion by law and to make by law the exclusion of the Japanese and all other Orientals. In my opinion the people of the republic of the United States have only just entered upon the real mission of our republic, to be the leader in industrial progress, in democratic government and humanitarian ideals. Do not let us depart from that policy, sound, good and progressive, but, rather, strengthen it."

Congressman John L. Cable of Ohio, member

of the Committee on Immigration, compiled the laws that would be destroyed if the coolie resolution is adopted, including the constitutional provision which prohibits involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime.

The Ohio lawmaker showed that in specific instances United States statute law designed to prevent peonage, to restrict Oriental immigration, to eradicate slavery, to prohibit contract labor, to exclude Chinese from Hawaii, and in general to safeguard the rights and freedom of men from the imposition of involuntary servitude, would be nullified by the proposed coolie resolution.

This tabulation sustained statements made by President Gompers and corroborated his declarations on the specific point that to enact the proposed resolution would reverse the policy which the American government has maintained during forty years.

The House Committee on Immigration has not announced its intention regarding future hearings, but it is understood that hearings are planned by the Senate Committee on Immigration.

**JOSEPH F. VALENTINE.**

Joseph F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union, whose home city is San Francisco, has been in the city during the past week or two on business and pleasure. Mr. Valentine says that conditions are not nearly so bad in the West as they are throughout the East, but that there is a strong feeling throughout all sections of the country on the part of retail merchants against the big business interests that are responsible for the industrial friction caused by attempts to inaugurate the so-called American Plan. He says that the retailer is beginning to see that he is being made a victim of the big interests and is sick and tired of being compelled to rake the other fellow's chestnuts out of the fire. Under the circumstances he feels that the tide has already turned in favor of labor and that the workers need but stand resolutely for their principles in order to achieve success over their greedy enemies.

**INVITED TO ITALY**

President Gompers has been invited to become a member of and attend the International Sociological Congress to be held this year in Turin, Italy, beginning October 9th. The invitation was extended by Prof. Francesco Cosentini, director of the institute of sociology of the University of Turin.

The congress is to be "for the broadcast discussion of problems which impress themselves upon the minds of all those who desire a better future for humanity."

**ARE WOMEN DELIGHTED?**

A Philadelphia newspaper prints a first page story, embellished with large pictures, of 200 women employed in the machine shops of the General Electric Company.

This is how the newspaper attempts to make the public forget its former preachments that "woman's place is in the home":

"Already pretty girls and capable matrons are at work on the spacious floors of the General Electric Company, operating lathes, running the drill punches with a will, all of them neat and trim in the new masculine uniforms, all feminine in spite of the trousered legs.

"Blue chambray is the chosen material; little Dutch caps keep back flying hair from the whirling wheels; while feet and ankles showing beneath the full gathered trousers complete the effect of the woman 'there for business,' but still very much of a woman."

Company officials are quoted as saying that women will be employed entirely, "except for such machine work that is too heavy for any except a man."

It is intended that the public will accept new conditions because the women are pictured as being "perfectly delighted" with their new overalls. This uniform, the newspaper assures us, "retains woman's femininity" in the greasy, thunderous machine shop.

**CLOSE SUNDAY SHOPS.**

The City Council of Elizabeth, N. J., has passed an ordinance closing barber shops on Sunday.

*"Factory to Wearer"*

**YOU**  
**NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,**  
**AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the  
Union Label from*

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**WILL WAR PROFITEERS ESCAPE?**

Will the extremely wealthy in this country escape the tax burden so heavily borne by others? Will the tax now levied on the extreme wealthy be shifted to others?

And will the war profiteers escape with their loot?

A highly organized propaganda to abolish excess profits and reduce the surtax feature of the income tax law has been conducted. The reduction of the surtax—or the cutting down of the additional income tax on large incomes—will affect but a few thousand people. This group, while small, represents the plutocracy of our country.

Organized labor demands that the excess profits and surtaxes be retained.

It is stated that administration leaders have agreed to abolish the excess profits tax, dating back to the first of the year. This means a loss of half a billion dollars. Another \$90,000,000 will be lost through reducing the surtaxes, and \$50,000,000 will be lost by repealing the nuisance tax and the tax on luxury clothing.

To offset this loss it is proposed to increase the income tax on all corporations. It is claimed that large corporations will profit by this plan at the cost of small business. Drastic cuts in expenditures are also proposed.

Numerous kites are sent up to sound public opinion on additional taxes that are given the soothing term, "tax readjustments." One kite will tell us that all checks will be taxed, but this "feeler" brings such a storm of protest that the kite falls to the ground.

The next day another kite is sent up to find out how a tax of \$10 on automobiles will "take." The plan is to assess every auto a like amount, whether it be flivver or touring car. The roars of protest drives this kite into cold storage. No one seems willing to assume the burden that is intended to be shifted from the backs of the wealthy and war profiteers.

Organized labor is urging Congressman Keller's plan to tax land values on the millions of acres of land held out of use by large corporations and land-owning interests. This plan borders on treason to the patriots who want excess profits abolished and their income tax diluted. They don't want their land holdings taxed no more than their war loot.

In addition the railroads want \$500,000,000 that the government owes them while they insist that the millions they owe the government be overlooked for a few years. The railroads want the government to O. K. bonds for this amount. The Shipping Board would be thankful for a couple of hundred millions, while other millions are being called for by the army, navy and other defensive processes.

About the only thing that seems certain is that the "little fellow" will be lucky if he escapes as he is.

The situation is distracting some Congressmen, who have in mind next year's elections. They want to favor the profiteers and they fear the wrath of the vast majority who demand that the war loot be taxed. The situation may result in the following ad appearing in the daily press:

"Wanted—One competent navigator who can chart a safe political route on the troublesome taxation sea. Wages no object if party makes good. Apply at National Capitol."

**VOID COMPENSATION ACT.**

The State Supreme Court has outlawed the Arizona compensation law. Opposition to the act centered on Section 60, which requires employees engaged in hazardous occupations to choose, before they are injured, whether they shall avail themselves of the act.

**SAYS COMETS NOT VAGABONDS.**

The long-accepted belief has been overturned that most comets are mere vagabonds of the skies, threading a pathway around the sun and then wandering off forever into outer space.

The story of how the comets have been proved to be law-abiding citizens of our own solar system, paying constantly recurring visits to the neighborhood of our sun, is told by Professor A. O. Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory and dean of the Graduate School of the University of California.

The reputation of the comet as a law-abiding citizen has been redeemed through great improvements devised by Professor Leuschner in the methods of mathematical computation to determine the orbits of comets, asteroids, and other heavenly bodies. Until a few years ago it was the habit of astronomers to begin the attempt to establish the orbit of a comet by trying a parabolic orbit, and if that seemed to fit the facts first observed, to rest content there. Professor Leuschner, however, by studying the variations of the actual movements of comets from the orbits announced by astronomers, demonstrated that all comet orbits are elliptical, and not parabolic, if observed with sufficient accuracy and for a sufficient length of time.

Building on foundations laid nearly a century and a half ago by Laplace, but long overlooked by the astronomical world, Professor Leuschner has worked out a method by which an elliptical orbit can be determined from three observations.

Professor Leuschner's method is based on a determination of the range of possible solutions for the orbit of a newly-discovered heavenly body. By the use of tables which he has prepared, the theoretical solutions which will not work are promptly eliminated and the actual orbit determined.

These new methods have made the Students' Observatory at Berkeley the world's recognized center for the determination of orbits for new comets. Moreover, the use of these methods has made it possible to identify newly-discovered comets or planets with objects previously observed, then vanished from sight for long periods of time, and now re-identified.

These new methods make it possible also to decide whether a new heavenly body is a satellite, a minor planet, or a comet, in cases where mere observation by the telescope or the telescopic camera could not settle this question.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

**PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM.**

The river of life is a swift little stream  
As she rambles along in her glory supreme,  
But her current is strong and her bed is deep,  
You are only a vessel, with these to compete,  
For she's many a snag, and many a stone  
You will find this all out, when you're on it alone,  
For if in your sailing the skies are all blue  
You're lucky, my boy, if they're that way all through,

For after the sunshine we're sure to get rain,  
Then you pull to the shore, till the sun shines again.

You may then cruise deep waters and glide swiftly along,

If the wind's in your favor and not blowing strong,

But wait till the storm hits the calm, ebbing tide  
And you're tossed o'er the waters with nowhere to hide,

Then you'll think of the fellow who battles the squall

Who seldom gets sunshine, or fair winds at all,  
Who tho' much more deserving is far, far behind  
The long line of vessels where sun seldom shines,  
For life's a mighty river and she rolls from day to day,

We're only vessels launched upon her, sometimes wrecked and cast away.

You may be the next to battle stormy gales upon the foam,

Struggling hard, altho' disabled with the billows tossed and thrown,

But as roads have a turning, rivers also have a bend,

But they're very rough and troubled, if you haven't got a friend.

So, let's try and pull together to make life more of a dream,

And lend a hand to a shipwrecked brother, pulling hard against the stream.

—Emily E. Addy, St. Louis.

"Is this a fast train?" the salesman asked the conductor.

"Of course it is," was the reply.

"I thought it was. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"—Sonora Bell.

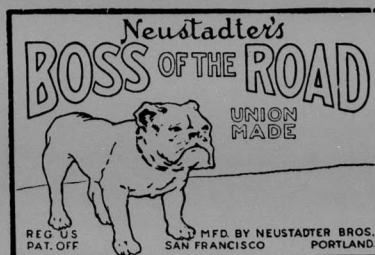
3 Stores

3 Stores

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San Francisco

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921.

Another daily labor paper, started by the dreamers who have more enthusiasm than sense or ability, has gone on the rocks and the trade unionists who put up their good money to launch it are mourners. This paper was started by the world-saving radicals of New Haven, Conn. But, perhaps, they will come around again in a few months and dupe the workers with some other dreamy scheme.

The employer who entertains the hope that the labor movement can be destroyed is surely not an observer or a student of the past. That hope is vain. Labor always comes back no matter how badly or how often defeated. The United Railroads of San Francisco furnish a very fair indication of the success of fighting the organized workers, and it might be well for some of those who are at present trying their hand at destruction to look into the history of that institution and profit by the example that will thereby be revealed.

An idea not based on facts or not suitable to the facts of existence is destructive in its tendencies and results. To make an idea valuable to others it must be arrived at through a close study of the world and its manifold phenomena, and be in the nature of a logical explanation thereof, presenting a principle that may be applied to future life and experience so as to produce effects similar to those presented in the past as the result of such principle. It is ideas of this kind that make for progress and betterment of human life. All other ideas that have no other characteristic than novelty simply belong to the realm of dreams and cannot be realized except to the infinite sorrow or suffering of mankind. Hence whenever a new idea is preached, it must be tested in the light of past experience before it can be adopted as a safe guide for the future. Make this application to every-day occurrences, and by this test we shall understand the futility of the idea of the general strike, the idea of reorganizing the labor movement in the twinkling of an eye from its present form to a new one radically different, and not established in the course of evolution but through revolution and internecine war. Thus we have idealists and idealists, propagators of ideas, ranking all the way from a Samuel Gompers to a Trotsky, the two living poles of constructive and destructive idealism in the labor movement.

## 'Twas Ever Thus

It is a common thing to hear those who are not wage earners make the assertion that the organized workers are unreasonable, and it is true that the ranks of labor are made up of human beings who have the same hopes, desires and ambitions as the rest of society and as a consequence are prone to make mistakes just as do other individuals in other walks of life. It would, therefore, be absurd to set up the claim that the toilers are never selfish, mistaken or unreasonable. It can with perfect truth, however, be stated that they are not more given to selfishness, to the making of mistakes or to unreasonableness than are their critics. It can also be set forth without fear of successful contradiction that their opportunities to exercise their selfishness are far less than those of the employer, yet if we were to accept the statements of our traducers at their face value we would be compelled to conclude that the wrong is always located on the side of the workers in every controversy. The utter absurdity of such declarations should be patent to every thinking person, but for some reason or other there seem to be persons gullible enough to believe them.

During the past two weeks the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington has published computations showing that during the month from June 15 to July 15, 1921, there was an increase in food prices in thirteen of the fourteen cities in the United States from which data were available.

During the present month the Railroad Commission of the State of California granted the Spring Valley Water Company permission to increase rates to the consumer 20 per cent in order to maintain a stable earning capacity on its investment of approximately \$38,000,000. The increase will take about a million dollars annually out of the pockets of the consumer. The decision of the Commission also served to increase the value of the securities of this concern in the stock market, thus enabling those who desire to realize on their holding to sell at much higher prices than otherwise might have been obtained.

Now we are not criticising the Railroad Commission or setting up any claim of unfairness or unreasonableness against those who hold the securities of the corporation for the reason that we are not sufficiently familiar with the details of such matters or with the process of reasoning employed by the Commission in reaching its conclusions to warrant condemnation. The thing that puzzles us is that labor should be criticised and condemned for not willingly submitting to wage cuts under this state of affairs. And the very persons who are loudest in their protestations that labor is unfair and unreasonable on this account are also very vociferous in declaring that the public utilities ought to have the increase. They claim that these utilities are entitled to rates under all circumstances that will enable them to maintain the returns on their securities, and it may be that this is true. But why in the name of common sense should the workers be called upon to make sacrifices under stagnant industrial conditions that are not asked of corporations? And labor does make sacrifices not only in the matter of wages while employed but to an even greater extent through the instrumentality of unemployment. When the worker is unemployed his income ceases entirely and he is not so well able to stand the loss as is the investor in public utility securities whom the Railroad Commission protects in maintaining an even standard of income even in dull times.

Why this difference? Why is the worker condemned as unreasonable for resisting wage cuts when capitalists are not criticised for their refusal to yield to reduced incomes on investments? We confess the situation is an enigma to us and we have not been furnished any satisfactory explanation by the wise ones who claim to see nothing illogical in it.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There is one thing that is admirable in the little contingent of reds that have stirred up the internal strife that has raged in the building trades for the last month or two. That is their persistency. They may not number more than 500 at most, but their fanaticism and activity makes them equal to many times that number. If we had the same number of fanatics among those who believe in sane and practical methods, we would experience a wonderful effectiveness in our trade-union activities. The same energy put to a good purpose, a purpose deemed worthy by the whole rank and file of labor, would make of our Emporium boycott, the Labor Day parade, the November election wonderful successes, certain to bring victory to all. It is this quality of persistency that makes the good so powerful and the bad so utterly pestiferous. But fanaticism is not the quality of normal men and women, hence the fanaticism of the reds does not affect them, so that while the good men and women of labor are slower to move toward the goal they get there eventually, and they need not suffer the disastrous and utter defeats that come from repeated outbreaks of passion.

Financial oracles cautiously hint that "a factor in present conditions" are "those" banks that "unwisely loaned money to speculators" who have inflated prices, capitalized possible earnings and decreased the purchasing power of the dollar. These hints hit the nerve center of finance, hysterical in war-time. But the truth must out. During the war a promoter would be assured credit if he said he could harness the sunshine and put a meter at the end of every ray and make the public pay. Nothing was too venturesome. As profits increased, more stock was issued that these huge incomes could be "spread" over values that had nothing behind them but the promoter's high hopes. This process detracted the public's attention from inordinate gains, as the dividends were only "reasonable" when the amount of watered stock was not considered. The collapse came with the armistice, when bankers began their "deflation" campaign. This "deflation," or water squeezing, was accomplished by the banks refusing credit and calling in their loans. The promoters and business men threw other stocks and bonds on the market in a frenzied scramble for cash. Thousands of the venturesome were caught and the whole structure tumbled, as even high priced stocks and bonds were battered to pieces. The angry promoters and business men are now telling tales out of school and some of the bankers murmur, "Too true, too true," while all hands acknowledge that their former cries of "more production" and "high wages" are false. The banks are not injured by the process, but business men are bankrupt, or verging on bankruptcy; millions of wage earners are unemployed, and agriculture is prostrate as a result of this wild-catting that is associated with every war. The only ones who profit by the orgy are the financiers and their big business intimates, who secure the country's wealth through the "deflation" process. The organized workers declare that "credit is inherently social" and that this power over the lives of the people should be taken from the control of private financiers, and become a government function. At its historic reconstruction conference in Washington, December 13, 1919, the wage earners made that declaration and insisted that credit as now administered is "the center of malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry." "We urge the organization and use of credit to serve production and not to increase incomes and holdings of financiers," said "Labor."

## WIT AT RANDOM

One day Willie's mother found her young hopeful holding his pet rabbit by the ears. From time to time he would give Bunny a violent shake and demand sharply: "Two plus two? Two plus two?" or "Three plus three? Three plus three?" "Why, Willie," asked his mother, with deep concern, "what makes you treat your poor little Bunny that way?"

"Well," replied Willie, greatly disappointed, "teacher told us in school today that rabbits multiply very fast, but this dummy can't even add."

She—While I appreciate the honor of your proposal of marriage, circumstances beyond my control compel me to decline.

He—What are those circumstances?

She—Yours.—The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).

"What sort of a time is your friend having on his motor tour?"

"Great! I've had only two letters from him—one from a police station and the other from a hospital."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

"Mamma, I've got a stomach-ache," said Nellie, six years old.

"That's because your stomach is empty; you've been without your lunch. You'd feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the pastor called and, in the course of conversation, complained of a very severe headache.

"That's because it's empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."

Insurance Agent—But you surely agree to taking out an insurance policy to cover your burial expenses?

Wily Scot—Na, na, mon; I might be lost at sea!—The Passing Show (London).

"How fast can your car go?"

"Just fast enough," replied Mr. Chuggins, "to break the road rules, and not fast enough to keep ahead of the cop."—Washington Star.

The Boss—What do you mean by such language? Are you the manager here or am I?

Jones—I know I'm not the manager.

The Boss—Very well, then, if you're not the manager, why do you talk like a blamed idiot?—The Stenographer.

Little Tommie Brown was always interested in his new baby sister. One day he stood peering down upon it while nurse was singing it to sleep.

"Nurse," he whispered at last, "she's nearly unconscious, isn't she?"

"Yes," nodded the nurse, and continued singing the lullaby.

Tommie whispered in alarm: "Then don't sing any more or you'll kill her."—Evening News (London).

A captain of an Atlantic liner was bothered by a woman passenger who was always inquiring about the possibility of seeing a whale. A dozen times a day she besought him to have her called if one hove in sight.

"But, madam," the captain asked her rather impatiently, after long suffering in silence, "why are you so eager to see a whale?"

"Captain," she answered, "my desire in life is to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to watch such an enormous creature cry."—Harper's Magazine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THAT'S WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the smile dwells a little longer,  
Where friendship's grasp is a little stronger,  
That's where the west begins.

Out where the sun shines a little brighter,  
And the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,  
That's where the west begins.

Out where the world is still in the making,  
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,  
Where there's more of singing, less of sighing,  
More of giving, less of buying,  
Where a man makes friends without half trying,  
That's where the west begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

## ONE BIG UNION.

By Jim Bishop, of Cooks No. 44.

We now have a national Chamber of Commerce, and it is broadly hinted that presently we are to have an international chamber, all of them bent on the installation of the abortion called "The American plan."

We also have a shouting, mouthing, host roaring for One Big Union and general strikes to counteract the activities of the chambers of commerce.

May I not suggest that we are now in possession of the only one big union necessary to at once and forever dispose of this "American Plan" and teach its introducers a lesson that will never be forgotten.

These men, the huge majority of them, are solicitors for business—ever and always more business; and we are the people that furnish the business. That statement is absolutely incontrovertible.

Out here in the Mission—which is the heart of the organized labor of San Francisco—one has only to glance into the store windows or glance at the advertising in the papers—to see what the trouble is: Unfair cigars from Tampa, Manila, Pennsylvania, Maryland and elsewhere; Endicott Johnson shoes; National Biscuit Company goods, and a hundred other articles all manufactured under unfair conditions are eagerly purchased by union men and their wives and families.

Yet we have a Union Label Section that could accomplish all that the most perfect one big union can ever hope for, if only its constituents would keep the faith. Keep the faith is the slogan. Demonstrate to the retailer here and elsewhere that there is no sale for the Stetson hat, Durham tobacco, Owl cigars, or any other product manufactured under what Gompertz and George are pleased to call "the widest industrial freedom," and the retailer will no longer stock them on his shelves; he will no longer include them among his bargains and the rank and file of the business men who constitute the chambers of commerce will very quickly see a great and shining light. I am aware, of course, that the Clarion and every other labor paper continue to urge this course in practically every issue but unfortunately the average unionist and the average unionist's wife and daughters—not to mention his sons—have not taken the matter to heart and are still cutting off their noses to spite their faces.

One Big Union of purchasers, using their buying power to assist their productive power, will forever eliminate the American Plan from the minds and mouths of those reformers whose religion is bounded, north, south, east and west, by their pocket-books.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The August meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held next Sunday, the 21st, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Attendance of all the members is urged.

The remains of Hugo C. Oliva, who lost his life in the Argonne offensive, October 4, 1918, while serving as a member of Company C, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, arrived in San Francisco and were buried in National Cemetery last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Oliva was the son of Mrs. Louis A. Wolff of 64 Elgin Park. Mr. Wolff is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union. A description of the admirable conduct of the young soldier during the Argonne engagement and the heroic manner in which he sacrificed his life is given in the following letter to Mrs. Wolff from First Lieutenant J. F. de Vane, of Company C, Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion:

"It was my pleasure to know Oliva and to talk to him the day he was wounded. I was supply officer for the battalion during the Argonne offensive, and as my duties took me from first one company to another, I passed the position occupied by him and two other soldiers and was stopped by Oliva and asked to send medical aid to a soldier who had just been wounded. Hugo's behavior under the heavy artillery fire that we had been subjected to for three days and nights will ever be a source of comment and pride to the men of his company. I wish especially to tell you of his conduct the last day on the field, as has been told to me repeatedly by the other men who saw it. The company had been in action for two days and nights, holding the front line and harassing the enemy with machine gun fire, as our division had pushed so far ahead of the divisions on our right and left that we had been ordered to hold the line and not advance until the other divisions could straighten out their lines. We were subject to heavy artillery fire most all the time, and as there were no trenches the men would lie in shell holes. About daylight on the day Hugo was wounded he heard the groans of a wounded soldier, and leaving his place of shelter crawled out to where he was and bandaged him up and returned safely to his post. This was the man he shortly afterward asked me to send medical aid to as I was passing by. The men of the company afterward told me that he repeatedly exposed himself to danger during the day in order to give first aid to the wounded, even stopping on one of his trips to bandage a wounded German. Along about 6 o'clock the heavy firing ceased and your son left his shell hole and assisted a wounded soldier to the rear, then returned to his post. He had just gotten into the shell hole and sat down between the two men that were with him when a high explosive shell landed on the edge of the shell

hole, killing the other two men instantly and severely wounding Hugo. Our battalion surgeon speaks of the courage shown by Hugo when he gave him first aid on the field, and says that he asked him to dress the other men first."

Mr. Oliva was a member of Pacific Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and was 24 years old. The sorrow in the Wolff family attending the expected arrival and reburial of Mr. Oliva was added to by the sudden death of Mrs. Rosa Wolff, mother of Louis A., Joseph and Isaac Wolff, who departed this life August 3rd. Mrs. Wolff was a pioneer of San Francisco, aged 84 years, and her remains were interred in Salem Cemetery. The sympathy of all the members of the union is extended to Mr. Wolff and his family in the hour of their bereavement.

Writing from Tacoma, T. F. O'Rourke, member of the Union's apprentice committee, said he was on his way to Victoria, B. C., where he purposed to have things in readiness for his brother "Casey," Mitchell Alexander and W. H. McKnight, (X) delegates to the Quebec convention, who will "touch" the British Columbian city on their homeward journey. "Tommy" extended his regards to all his San Francisco friends, every one of whom he had in mind when he was "h'isting" 'em.

John D. O'Brien of Stockton is spending his vacation in San Francisco. He is accompanied by his wife. He brought with him the news of the marriage of his brother, William T. O'Brien, and Miss Margaret Ford, an accomplished young woman of Stockton, last month. The couple have returned from a honeymoon spent in Santa Cruz, Monterey and Santa Rosa, and will make their home in Stockton, where the bridegroom is engaged in business. Congratulations to you and your bride are extended by all your San Francisco friends, William, and we're hoping that nothing but health and happiness will attend your journey together through life. Both "Jack" and "Bill" O'Brien were members of the Call chapel when that paper was in the habit of appearing on the streets in the wee sma' hours.

Archie Noyes of the Bulletin proofroom writes in from somewhere along the Sacramento River that his catch of salmon this year is, of course, the best ever. Sure it is, Archie, but there are still a few Missourians in this community.

Bert Corbett who is not enjoying the best of health and is endeavoring to recuperate by resting a few weeks at the home of his sister in Santa Barbara, has sent in the following story which, he says, was clipped from the Santa Barbara Evening News:

"Shut up, Joe, before you land me in jail!" cried George Hearst of the San Francisco Examiner when 'Joe' precipitated a warm and lively argument in a local speeders' court yesterday afternoon.

"Hearst was in court to answer a complaint charging him with driving on the Ellwood highway at fifty-five miles an hour in violation of the thirty-five mile speed limit. Unfortunately,

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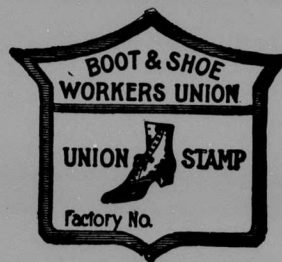


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Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to  
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Sole, Insole or Lining.

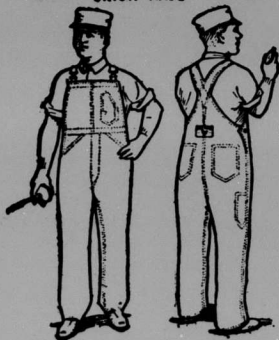
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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed.....\$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki.95c

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Hearst is prone to stuttering and Joe had been brought along to plead his cause.

"After listening to Joe's story in behalf of the defendant, the court set the bail at \$75. Joe thereupon aviated, and a barrage of one-sided conversation was inflicted upon the court. His honor tried for several minutes to come out from under and get in a word or two, but to no avail. Finally, he peered querulously at Hearst over his glasses. For once the defendant's infirmity didn't master him and he blurted out the above injunction for silence.

"Joe then turned the fire upon his 'client,' and was still at it as they disappeared at the corner nearby the courtroom."

Mr. Corbett, who is a member of the union, says he is having a "very pleasant time" in Santa Barbara. He has been in bed for the last five weeks, and his physician has told him there is a prospect of his remaining there at least three months longer. However, Mr. Corbett says he expects to enter the sanitarium at Colfax in about six weeks.

W. Lyle Slocum of the Chronicle composing room has returned from a two months' tour of the West and Southwest.

The Photo-Engravers' Union of St. Louis has levied an assessment of \$1.00 per week per member as long as the strike in the printing trades continues in St. Louis. The money derived from the assessment will be paid into the strike benefit fund of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and is to be pro-rated with other funds among the unions getting strike benefits.

#### THE SIMPLE WAY TO WIN.

When purchasing goods see to it they bear the union label. By so doing you are promoting the true principles of unionism, and aiding your fellow-workers in securing justice. When you purchase non-union made goods you are contributing to the support of the open shoppers, and aiding them in promoting unfair working conditions. Every time you purchase goods made by non-union men and women, you place yourself on record as favoring conditions which means longer hours of labor and low wages. Make it a point during the future to see that all articles purchased by you bear the union label, and by so doing you will be lending your aid and support in the proper direction and assisting to defeat the open shoppers in their effort to destroy the trade union movement of this and other countries. The union label stands for liberty and justice for the workingmen and women of our great country, which is the right to organize, the right of collective bargaining; it is the emblem of the workers and shows goods that are manufactured and produced under union conditions, on the other hand, goods not bearing the label show they are produced under unfair conditions and under an autocratic management in industry which denies to the workers their right to organize. Therefore, always lend your aid and support in the direction that will tend to promote the true interest of the trade union movement, and above all things see that every article purchased by you in the future shall bear the union label. You will thereby greatly aid in defeating those who are endeavoring to foster the open shop by the so-called American plan.

The American labor movement should make a demand upon the United States government for the recognition of Mexico. The Mexican republic, through President Obregon, has unequivocally declared that it will enforce these three essentials entitling it to a place in the family of nations: no repudiation of debts; no discrimination against foreigners desiring to settle or do business in Mexico; and, no retroactive legislation depriving any person of rights already acquired. What more does America want, or what else has it the right to demand?

#### GOOD ADVICE.

"Don't worry over the temporary slump in the price of Liberty Bonds," says the Illustrated News of New York, in a recent editorial. "When prices are down is the time to buy, not to sell them.

"Liberty Bonds pay interest regularly and will continue to pay interest.

"When they default, the country will default. And the country is not going to default as long as there is an earth on which it can exist.

"Advance in other securities may affect what Mr. Einstein would call the relativity of Liberty Bonds, but it can have no bearing on their actual value.

"Every Liberty Bond is a pledge of the people of the United States to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time, with interest on it until maturity.

"It is a mortgage on the resources of the country and the energy and productivity of the people.

"You will discover, if you number any very shrewd rich men among your acquaintances, that when Liberty Bonds go down they lay in a supply of them—particularly of the tax exempt issues.

"The more you can lay in when prices are down, the stronger will be your financial position in a few years from now.

"Keep every bond you have got. Buy all you can at present prices.

You may not think that you can afford to make the sacrifices to buy them that you did when the country needed the money, but you can.

"Capital means independence. The interest you are paid on Liberty Bonds gives you a fixed income—and an income which can be added to the one you earn at your regular occupation.

"The bonds you have in the bank mean money by and by to go into business for yourself, to educate your children, or to do the hundred and one things you have always wanted to do, but never have done because you could not afford it.

"Remember that the present slump means nothing at all to you, any more than would a slump in the market value of the house in which you intend to live for many years to come.

"The house is reasonably sure to be worth more by and by, and in the meantime you are saving rent by owning it.

"The Liberty Bond that you have will soon be at par, or nearly at par, and probably will go above par before they mature. In the meantime they pay a sure and steady income, for the United States is a concern that never passes dividends.

"Keep them in a safe place, add others to them, and pay no attention whatever to panicky people who are selling theirs.

"In the end they will regret their pessimism and you will be proud of your optimism."

The Los Angeles picketing case, involving the right to picket and persuade employees of an unfair concern to join in a strike, has been decided by the California Supreme Court. The opinion, while modifying the injunction against the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers of Los Angeles in some particulars, is dead against picketing, and the question of the legality of picketing is settled insofar as the courts of California are concerned. Picketing may therefore be prohibited, either by injunction or local ordinances. There is no remedy other than a state law reversing the principles established by the Supreme Court. In the meantime legitimate and truthful advertising is the only means that can be resorted to by strikers in informing the public as to the merits of grievances against an unfair employer.

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**POWER POSSIBILITIES.**

By F. S. Myrtle.

Men of vision have given utterance to the prophecy that within but a short span of years the population of California will number fully ten million souls.

Certain it is that not only in population but, particularly, in agricultural and industrial growth our Golden State is making giant strides, and if this growth continues at its present rate the natural resources of the State must be developed to a very considerable extent to meet the demand for commodities that have become the necessities of life.

The public utilities, especially, will be sore put to it if they are not ready to meet the call for service that will surely be sounded. Particularly is this true of gas and electricity, the two great fuels, motive forces of the present and the future. Seeing this, gas and electric companies are reaching out in every direction to meet the day when their resources shall be taxed to the utmost to meet the popular demand.

Among the various activities in the direction of development the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is energetically prospecting for a large natural gas deposit which geological indications induce the company's engineers to believe lies in the uplift of the Montezuma hills, a section of Solano County lying about eighteen miles southeast of Suisun and eleven miles west of Rio Vista.

The work is being prosecuted upon a large tract of land leased by the company for the purpose indicated. The work of drilling commenced July 10th and already the drill has been sunk upwards of 1000 feet. The engineers, however, expect to go down 2500 to 3000 feet before any definite result of their labors can be expected.

The idea of boring for natural gas in that territory suggested itself to an engineer in the employ of the company who had had experience in boring for oil. It is a matter of general knowledge that for some years past a concern called the Rochester Oil Company has been supplying the twin communities of Suisun and Fairfield with natural gas from wells in the vicinity of the Montezuma hills. Furthermore, leakages and gas springs around that section have been known to exist and, with the knowledge that the cities of Stockton and Sacramento as well as Suisun are supplied with natural gas the supposition has become traditional that somewhere within the triangle formed by the three points named there lies a major gas deposit from which the gas seepages referred to are leaking.

About a year ago an expert geologist was engaged to inspect the territory, and upon his report what is known as the Montezuma uplift was decided upon for the experiment. As before stated, the drilling began July 10th. Geologists are on hand to take samples of the earth formation every foot of the way down. Experts say that the soil in the section of country referred to possesses all the characteristics of that in the San Joaquin Valley where large deep-well oil gas deposits have been struck. It will, of course, be necessary to find out, first, whether there is natural gas there at all, second, whether it is there in paying quantities.

The whole experiment has been prompted by the high cost of fuel oil, and is a manifest effort on the part of the company to be of service to its consumers and, at the same time, develop the natural resources of Central California.

**ORPHEUM.**

William H. Crane, one of the most successful dramatic actors, whose reputation extends backward through the memories of two generations and who is today at the pinnacle of his glory, is the Orpheum's headliner next week with a George

Ade sketch of extraordinary brilliance entitled "The Mayor and the Manicure."

Theatergoers of 60 years ago recall Crane's masterful characterizations. His depiction of one of the "Two Romeos" when he co-starred with Stuart Robson in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was a classic in 1877. From those days to these he has scored again and again in the admiration of his devotees with such characters and plays as "Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas" in "The Senator," as David Harum in the famous play from the book by that name, as "Father" in George Ade's "Father and the Boys," and as "Old Nick" in "The New Henrietta."

Crane's vaudeville vehicle is a peppery modern version of a spendthrift son in college, the operations of a modern vamp, the staunch trust of a true blue girl and the sagacious procedure of an astute politician who in a whimsically funny manner goes about attaining what he would have. Crane plays the latter role and does it with an aplomb and sureness characteristic of all his stage appearances.

Haruko Onuki, prima donna of wide reputation and Oriental girl of superior beauty, is billed to render a program of songs in keeping with the notability she has acquired for presenting the best in light and classic operatic music. One of her starring engagements in which she acquired fame was as "Madame Butterfly" in Hammerstein's New York opera.

More than a quarter of an hour of hearty laughter is assured by the presence of Carson and Willard, comedians extraordinary, in their latest laugh hit, "Meet the Doctor." As character delineators they stand supreme in their classification. Their new act promises to be replete with humor.

Combined efforts of the Four Lamy Brothers will not only provide a thrill but considerable comedy as well. This quartet of experts has practiced its feats since boyhood until a high state of perfection is attained.

"Steppers" who have danced their way into the spotlight's most affectionate rays are Scanlon, Denno Brothers and Scanlon. One of their "punches" in next week's show is to be a distinct surprise which will be divulged only after the first audiences have viewed the act.

Mlle. Nadjé, the girl with the "form divine," will introduce a versatile novelty in her songs, dances and athletics. Proficient in all of these classes of entertainment Mlle Nadjé's act leaves one with a refreshed sense of having seen "something different."

Louise Dresser and Jack Gardner will tender a program of songs somewhat different than those of the present week's program, and Ed Flannagan and Alex. Morrison will continue their hilarious golf lesson.

**PEOPLE MUST BE ALERT.**

In an address at Williams College James Bryce said money can exercise as much illegitimate influence in democracies as elsewhere.

"In some of them," he said, "it can buy the press, perhaps also a section of legislators. Where the standard of public virtue is high those who want to get something from a government will seek not to bribe, but will, to use a current expression, 'try to get at the press,' while also seeking to induce influential constituents to put pressure on their members and members to put pressure on ministers, the object in view being represented as public interest, whereas it is really the interest of a small group. When the standard of public virtue is low the group will approach the private secretaries of a minister, or even a minister himself.

"There are upright men valuable to a nation in 'high finance' as in other professions. They have their sphere of action necessary to the world. But wherever large transactions involving governments arise the danger signal for watchfulness should be raised."

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**PUBLICLY OWNED UTILITIES.**

Considerable activity is being shown in municipally owned public utilities throughout the United States. Public ownership is here and here to stay. It has been demonstrated in various towns and cities to be a permanent success. San Francisco may take pride in being a leader among the cities in this regard by virtue of her Municipal Street Railway, which through an experience of some eight years has proven a great success both in the service given and financially. The report of the fiscal year just closed shows a handsome profit for the city.

The city of Eureka has bought the entire privately owned street railway system of that city and is laying plans for its improvement and extension.

"Pacific Municipalities" asked various towns and cities throughout the State of California the direct question, "Has municipal ownership and operation been a success or failure in your municipality?" The answer was in the affirmative in every case. The city of Los Angeles, which has made such wonderful strides, answered that not only the people of Los Angeles regarded municipal ownership as a success there, but that it was the impression "that it is quite generally believed throughout the State of California that municipal ownership in Los Angeles is a decided success." Facts and figures were given furnishing conclusive proof of this. Pasadena replied, "Decided success." The chairman of Board of Trustees of Porterville wrote, "It is my opinion that the system is much more efficiently and economically operated than the ordinary privately owned system."

The official reply from the city of Burbank stated, "Our eight years of experience with these utilities leads me to unqualifiedly state that they have been handled economically, wisely and suc-

cessfully." The city of Tracy replied after years of experience with public ownership, "In our opinion, we believe all public utilities should be municipally owned." The Mayor of the city of Riverside replied, "You asked first, has a municipal ownership been a success in Riverside? It has been an unqualified success." Yreka answered, "Municipal ownership has been a success in Yreka." Coalinga wrote, "That their municipally owned utilities were handled economically and more so than under private ownership. Sunnyvale—"Yes, we think municipal ownership is a success." El Cajon—"Municipal ownership and operation has been a success" and "more efficiently and economically managed than under private ownership." Whittier said that their people were very well satisfied with their municipal ownership. Fort Bragg reported a good showing for municipal ownership. Oxnard, in reply, said, "Has been very successful." The city of Redlands answered, "That municipal ownership had been a success beyond their expectations." The city of Reedley and the city of Anaheim both stated unqualifiedly that municipal ownership was a success in their respective cities. Mayor Frank Otis, of Alameda, wrote, "Permit me to state that the ownership and operation of public utilities in Alameda has been a success." Replies to the same effect were received from Colton, Santa Monica and Dinuba.

When Lindsay purchased certain of its public utilities, there remained some privately owned plants. The Board of Trustees did not charge a business license on these plants in order to ascertain whether the publicly owned system could compete with the privately owned plants. The privately owned plants are now out of business, although the city has used no coercion of any kind to bring this about. Rates have been reduced several times by the municipal system, the last being about 20 per cent. The service is giving satisfaction and the system is operating at a profit for the city.

The municipally owned street car lines of St. Petersburg, Florida, has shown an excellent profit over and above all cost of operations during the last fiscal year. Within ten months after the approval by the vote of the people of the city of Detroit on April 6, 1920, the Mayor of that city organized and constructed nearly twenty miles of street railroads. This road is now carrying passengers at the rate of two millions per year, and is showing a profit to the city.

The first and second cities in the United States, New York and Chicago, are working towards municipal ownership of their public utilities, and are now working out a plan for the purpose of taking over their respective street railway systems.

The Mayor of the city of San Francisco, replying to the above question and speaking from years of experience of operation of the municipal railway, said, "Municipal ownership in San Francisco has been a decided success."

Municipal ownership of the privately owned lines offers the only solution for the unification of our street-car systems, through which alone San Francisco street-car problems can be solved, street railway extensions be obtained and the further development of our city made possible.

**GOMPERS' QUICK RETORT.**

At hearings conducted by the House Immigration Committee on the question of admitting Chinese coolies to Hawaii, Delegate Kalaniana'ole (representing the territory in the House) from Hawaii broke into the proceedings with a statement that it was desired to "Americanize the islands."

President Gompers quickly retorted, "with Chinese Coolies."

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Capital Theatre.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

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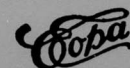
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**A RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.**

Address at People's Reconstruction League Conference in San Francisco, Thursday, August 18th, by Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the People's Reconstruction League.

The People's Reconstruction League is a non-partisan union of farmers and labor organizations and other progressive forces to carry into effect the program of the League which will save the American people who work, six billion dollars a year, or an average of \$57 per capita and \$285 for a family of five. Every big vested interest affected is absolutely opposed to the program and anxious to defeat it. They have their big lobbyists in Washington to defeat it. The League's fight is the fight of the people against entrenched privilege and monopoly.

The Cummins-Esch law returning the railroad compels the American people to pay the railroads on their present basis nearly seven billion dollars a year. With the return of the railroads to government operation freight rates should be reduced to those in effect when the roads were returned and any deficit, if one should result, should be made up out of taxes. Freight rates were increased twice—the last time by \$625,000,000, to increase wages. Wages of railroad employees have been decreased since then by \$400,000,000 and Wall Street has decreed another reduction of as much more, but that freight rates shall not be reduced. If the government permits this it will be guilty of plain and deliberate robbing of the American people for the benefit of the gamblers who now control the railroads.

The so-called packer control bill signed by the President is a farce and utterly ineffective. To make the packer control really effective the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission must be retained to investigate the packers and the railroads must be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards, and all refrigerator cars and special equipment cars. The packers up to date have killed such legislation in Congress.

Less than 23,000 people own wealth estimated to be worth nearly \$136,000,000,000. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that in 1919 the 5,332,000 persons and families making returns had a total net income of nearly \$20,000,000,000, of which nearly eight billion was subject to normal tax. Rapidly progressive taxes upon incomes without reducing the exemption, upon corporation profits, and upon estates, will yield all the revenue the government needs, provided these taxes are collected and large tax evaders sent to jail,—with an additional tax upon the value of land and other natural resources speculatively held.

The sales tax is probably defeated for it is too obviously vicious and no party could survive it, while present taxes upon consumption which cost the average family close to \$70 a year, should be repealed.

At present the Federal Reserve system is being controlled and manipulated by the investment bankers to the great detriment of the American people. Our credit system must be made the servant of the American people by ending the power of the big banks to use the people's deposits for unlimited gain. The government must resume its normal and constitutional function of providing credit for legitimate industries, particularly for agriculture, which has been so long mulcted by the investment bankers.

The immediate issue on natural resources is the Newton Bill known as the Federal Coal Act, requiring complete publicity as to methods of producers and distributors of coal. The coal profiteers have made money often as high as 100% and many of them several hundred per cent. This must be stopped and can be stopped only through complete publicity.

This program of the People's Reconstruction League can be passed before snow flies if the

American people will make Congress do it. Much legislation to carry out the program is already before Congress. The whole program has been urged before committees but Wall Street lobbyists and unfortunately the representatives of reactionary controlled farm organizations are opposed to this program or are interfering with its prompt enactment.

We want to organize branches of the People's Reconstruction League in California, in order that you may make the demand for this legislation felt in the national capital. Congressman Sinclair's resolution calling for an investigation of the credit and banking monopoly is kept in rules committee by the chairman, Phil Campbell, who has up to date refused a hearing thereon.

**CHARITY.**

If I want to redeem the world I can come nearer my object and do less harm by being just toward myself and just toward everybody else, than by "doing good" to people. The only untainted charity is justice. Often our ostensible charities serve but to obscure and palliate great evils. Conventional charity drops pennies in the beggar's cup, carries bread to the starving, distributes clothing to the naked. Real charity, which is justice, sets about removing the conditions that make beggary, starvation and nakedness. Conventional charity plays Lady Bountiful; justice tries to establish such laws as shall give employment to all, so that they need no bounty. Charity makes the Old Man of the Sea feed sugar plums to the poor devil he is riding and choking; justice would make him get off his victim's back. Conventional charity piously accepts things as they are and helps the unfortunate; justice goes to the legislature and changes things. Charity swats the fly; justice takes away the dung heaps that breed flies. Charity gives quinine in the malarial tropics; justice drains the swamps. Charity sends surgeons and ambulances and trained nurses to the war; justice struggles to secure that internationalism that will prevent war. Charity works among slum wrecks; justice dreams and plans that there be no more slums. Charity scrapes the soil's surfaces; justice sub-soils. Charity is affected by symptoms; justice by causes. Charity assumes evil institutions and customs to be a part of "Divine Providence," and tearfully works away at taking care of the wreckage; justice regards injustice everywhere, custom buttressed and respectable or not, as the work of the devil, and vigorously attacks it. Charity is timid and always is passing the collection box; justice is unafraid and asks no alms, no patrons, no benevolent support. The best part of the human race does not want help, nor favor, nor charity; it wants a fair chance and a square deal. Charity is man's kindness. Justice is God's.—Dr. Frank Crane.

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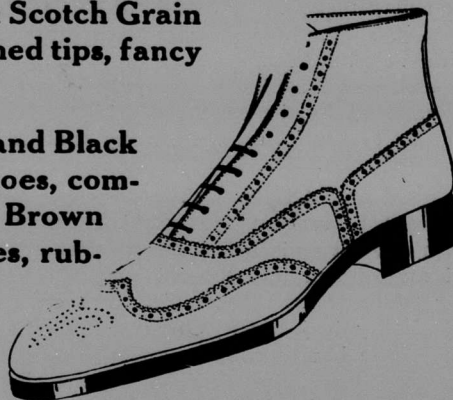


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## SAUSAGE MAKERS.

The Labor Council has approved the new wage scale and working agreement of the Sausage Makers' Union. The new agreement is practically the same as the agreement now in effect.

## A. J. ROGERS HONORED.

A. J. Rogers, business representative and secretary of the Bottlers' Union, has been unanimously elected a member of the executive committee of the Labor Council.

## OPPOSE WAGE REDUCTIONS.

At the request of the Vallejo Labor Council the San Francisco Labor Council has wired the Secretary of the Navy a protest against the reduction in wages of the navy yard employees.

## TO ELECT DELEGATES.

The Labor Council has voted to send two delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held in San Jose the week of October 3d. Nominations will be made at the meeting of the Council tonight and the election will be held a week later.

## CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN.

The De Lux Piano Company has been incorporated by former officers and members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union and will manufacture all sorts of musical instruments and supplies. The concern is located at 814 Rees street, Chicago, and all articles will bear the union label.

## DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Joseph Welsh of the plumbers, William W. Durham of the retail clerks, Richard B. Sisk of the marine firemen, Charles Andrews of the carpenters, Peter J. Kelly of the office employees, David H. Sanders of the cigarmakers, John J. Callaghan of the marine engineers, John A. Minan of the pressmen and assistants.

## COOPERS' STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of Coopers' Union No. 15 of Chicago against the Illinois Cooperage Company has ended.

## TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

At St. Joseph, Mo., ice wagon drivers have secured a new agreement which raises wages \$2.50 a week.

## TEAMSTERS HOLD LINE.

A threatened strike of teamsters in Cincinnati was averted by conciliation. The workers are guaranteed former wage scales, which would be impossible if they were unorganized.

## HOW TIMES CHANGE.

Postmaster General Hays has notified first and second-class postmasters to grant leave of absence to clerks to attend the annual convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, if the services of the clerks can be spared without impairing the service. Such absence will be charged to the employees' annual leave or vacation.

## DEMAND SECRET BALLOT.

The United States Railroad Labor Board has ordered that balloting be secret when employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad vote for representatives who will discuss working conditions with the company officials.

The board first ordered that the employee write his name on the ballot, but this has been withdrawn and the board calls for a secret ballot.

## DENVER WAITERS REFUSE CUT.

Approximately 250 members of the Denver Waiters and Waitresses' Union did not report for work Tuesday as a result of a wage cut of 50 cents a day by employers, according to union officials. Three employers signed new agreements with the old wages in effect, it was announced at union headquarters. A number of restaurants did not reduce wages. These were operating as usual. Other places were using non-union workers.

## HARDING MAY ARBITRATE.

An appeal to President Harding to appoint an arbitrator to help adjust difficulties between packers and their employees will be made, if a plan for a national working agreement being drafted by officials and delegates of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen is not acceptable to the packers, C. J. Hayes, the union's international president, told newspaper men in Omaha.

Hayes made this statement at the conclusion of a conference of delegates and international officers of the union meeting to formulate a plan to negotiate an agreement with the packers to take effect when the present national agreement expires September 15th.

"This conference," said President Hayes, "will evolve a plan of working conditions, hours and wages. That plan will be presented to the packers for their approval. Our union is for conciliation, of course, and will be perfectly satisfied to discuss these terms with the packers. But, should we fail to reach an agreement, President Harding will be appealed to and asked to appoint an arbitrator to mediate between the men and the packers."

## SOCIAL DANCE AT WINTER GARDEN.

Manager Wm. C. Dathe, of the Winter Garden Dance Pavilion at Sutter and Pierce streets, has inaugurated a Sunday night social dance which has become popular in one night.

Last Sunday evening was the opening night and an attendance of over 2000 people was the record for the night. Sam Wallfisch, leader of the famous Winter Garden Orchestra, had a special program of dance music which made a big hit with the crowd. He and his nine fellow musicians receive applause after applause and many encores were requested. \$100.00 cash was given away as door and spot dance prizes.

That these Sunday night social dances will become more popular is a certainty. The price of admission can't be beat in San Francisco. For any entire evening of dancing, including the war tax, the price is, Ladies 25c, and Gentlemen 50c. The pavilion is one of the largest and most beautiful in the country. The dance floor the most wonderful and the music the very best.

## BECKEL NOW SAN FRANCISCAN.

Jacob Beckel, former president of the San Diego Labor Council and for several years a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, has decided to make San Francisco his permanent home.

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